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that the process of deposit was continually going on. He mentioned his discovery of the remains of the floor deposit of one or more extensive caves in the limestone ridge in Wythe Co., Va., which produces largely the ores of lead and zinc. The roof and one side of the caves had been torn away subsequent to the period of deposit of the floor. The latter was of postpliocene age, and contained remains of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes and molluscs chiefly terrestrial. Among the first were tapir, peccary, deer, horse, small carnivora, shrews and several rodents; together, sixteen species. The deposit extended eight miles in length.

He also announced the existence of a postpliocene deposit in Charles Co., Maryland, near the Patuxent river, as indicated by the remains of the common peccary, a Manatus and a new carnivore of the genus Galera.

December 17th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Twenty-three members present.

December 24th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Sixteen members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:

"A Review of the species of Amblystoma." By E. D. Cope.

"On the Genera of fresh-water Fishes Hypsilepis, Baird, and Photogenis, Cope, their species and distribution." By E. D. Cope.

"On the Distribution of fresh-water Fishes in the Alleghany Region of south-western Virginia." By E. D. Cope.

"Fasti Ornithologiæ." No. III. By John Cassin.

The deaths of the following members were announced: Mr. Jacob Pierce and Mr. Richard M. Marshall; also Dr. Chas. Zimmerman and Rev. Dr. C. Dewey, Correspondents.

December 31st.

MR. VAUX, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Twenty-seven members present.

On favorable reports of the Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published:

An addition to the VERTEBRATE FAUNA of the Miocene period, with a synopsis of the extinct CETACEA of the United States.

BY E. D. COPE.

The species below enumerated were collected by James T. Thomas near his residence in Charles county, Maryland, not far from the Patuxent river, in the beds of the Yorktown epoch, in places where they are exposed by the cutting of various streams. The localities are twenty miles to the eastward of the outcrop of the eocene beds, and as those of the pliocene are at a considerable distance eastward of the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, it is scarcely probable that there is any admixture of specimens from those formations. Two species in the collection of *Galera* and *Dicotyles* genera at present existing in South America,—the latter within our own limits also,—indicate the existence